So when the Summer calleth, On forest and field of grain, With an equal murmur falleth The cooling drip of the rain. Under the sod and the dew.
Waiting the Judgment Day,
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

THE OBSERVANCE HERE AND ELSEWHERE CEREMONIES AT CYPRESS HILL-ADDRESS BY A. J. H. DUGANNE-ORATION BY GEN. J. B. M'KEAN.

The soldier-dead received worthy honors yesterday. Though not a legal holiday, Decoration Day con a pretty general observance. In New-York the Bags on the City Hall and other public buildings were displayed at half-mast, and private dwellings were adorned with wreaths and bouquets. The New-York 10 o'clock in the morning, on the north side of Union-

The procession moved down Broadway to Wall-st.

Ferry where it embarked for Brooklyn. Here they were ceived by the Western Division and formed a part of the Grand Division which proceeded to Cypress Hills

About 18,000 people assembled to pay honors to the solains lie in the dust of Cypress Hills. All day sullen clouds covered the sky, and preserved an appearance in keeping with the solemn offices of the occa-

contrast. The soldiers' plot is in a retired corner of the cemetery, and set off in the form of a circle. Four acres the forms of 3,000 human bodies. On every mound a these whom the multitude had met to honor. Early in the morning, many of those who were bereaved

the war, and whose eyes are yet grief-dimmed, repaired der the trees, and wearily awaited the procession. In the fellowing guests leading in carringes: Gen. De Lacy, Gen. Cochran, Gen. Aiken, Gen. Farley, Col. Lansing, Hoyt and Mr. Germond, representatives of the Board of Managers of the Union Home School. The platform was Choral Union, which comprised 100 voices, un osite the speaker's platform. They were bright, happy oking boys and girls, thoughtless or forgetful of the for in their school. The United Division then passed in w before the stand, filing off atternately to the the and assuming their positions the Governor's Island affect. A delegation of veterans from Ward's Island their side. The orphan girls of the dead soldiers, in white dresses, wearing chaplets of white flowers, and

electrifying power. Chaplain W. H. Boole then offered an appropriate prayer. After a hymn from the children of the Union Home School, Col. Duganne made the following introductory address:

an appropriate prayer. After a hymn from the children of the Union Home School, Col. Duganne made the following introductory address:

ABDRISS BY A. G. H. DUGANNE.

COMRADES We encamp this day among our dead. Mustered on all the battle-fields, and in all the graveyards of our country, the Grand Army of the Republic answers to its roll-cali—the present by their votive tribute of flowers, the departed, like that grenndler of France, whose enbaimed heart was preserved by his request, and whose comrades responded when his name was called—dead, upon the field of honor? Here, to-day, and everywhere in the Union, our ranks are full? Here, to-day, we are all present, "ab castra ad astra"—"from camp to the stars"—was said in ancient times of the heroes who fell in battle. But no heathen soldier could feet those holier inspirations which lift a Christian pairiot's faith into communion with saints and angels. All the machinery of pompous Paganism was based upon human prejudices and inneed with human weakness. To the Hustrious leaders were promised distinctions of heavenly place and preferment, but for the rank and file their priests and teachers had few encouragements. Caste, station, and privilege were to be maintained in the realms of shadow as of substance. Kings were to be kings, and slaves continue to be sinves. It was left for Christianity to preach unto all alike a gospel of compensation. In the roil of Christian herees there is no recognition of rank or station. The cross of a private's knapsack is as honorable as the cross of his officer's sash. The gates of heaven open as broadly for the Sergeant with his squad as for the General with his staif; and no guard opposes either, if he advance with the countersign of a good cause and with the record of a worthy service. And at the great muster of eternal life there is no difference in the shining uniforms of corps or regiment. All are "soldiers in the army of the Lord!" So then, dear comrades, on this memorial day, in reverential acknowledgment that there is no distin

Aller the singing of the "Adeste Fidelis" by the Brookiyn Cheral Union, Gen. James B. McKenn pro-

Soldielis and Citizens: To comrades living, for com-rates dead I speak to-day. On the earth, in the earth, tages dead I speak to-day. On the earth, in the earth, and perchance in the sir, they surround us. When before was ever a speaker "compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses!"—and such witnesses! Steadier nerves and stouter hearts than mine might well recoil abashed in such a presence.

who are they to whom I speak to-day? Among those who look and laten are some who have gone unharmed through the carmage of a score of battles. Let not the fact of their good fortune diminish their country's gratitude. Here are men with empty sleeves—let a handred hands be stretched out to help them. Here are men poised upon crutches—let millionaires stand up that they may sit down. Here are men with maimed and scarred visages—let the world uncover in their presence, for their scars are badges of our Lexion of Honor. Here are men with maimed and scarred visages—let the world uncover in their presence, for their scars are badges of our Lexion of Honor. Here are men with pale faces, who threw their all upon the altar of their country, and took nothing off but broken constitutions—let their country make them not the objects of a pitful charity, but the subjects of simple justice, not to say bountiful generosity. I am surrounded by men who rallied with the flag when it had failen back in defeat, and who went with it when it mounted above the clouds in victory. Perhaps among our colored comrades here may be, if he recovered from his wounds, that standard-bearer of desperate courage, who, when his right arm was scattered, with his left head up the flag, and when one leg was shattered, poised on the other he held up the flag, and held up the flag, and hobbiling upon his knees and held up the flag, and hobbiling upon his knees he greet up to his capitain and said: "Massa, de ole flag webber touch de ground?" And here are men who "bore a hand" when the monitor stove in the ribs of the Merrimae; when Farragut went to battle mounted aloft in the rigging; and when the half-breed Anglo-rebet pirate, Alabama, was sent down head-foremost in sight of Britlish waters; men who helped to bring our good old ship of State through the storm and into the harbor—where already she is refitted, and is even now weighing her Encors to go out upon mother, even more glorious, but peaceful voyage on the high seas of the future. oashed in such a presence. Who are they to whom I speak to-day ! Among those

Come storm, come calm, stouch is the state;
Les matterns hood or hall bee;
Our father, is handed her with a freight,
God help their soos to sail bur!
Run up the flag, and lower it never;
Sail, Great Republic, sail forever!

Twice did the hopes of man embark With floods and foes to wrestle. The first time 't was in Noah's ark, The last time in our vessel.

God of the warring winds and waves, Oh let no danger harm hee! The last hope of our race she saves— Oh clothe her with thy zenor! Oh clothe her with thy zenor! I never; Sail, Great Republic, sail forever!

Run up the sig, and lower it never;
Sail, Great Republic, sail forever!

Such are the men to whom I speak. Who are they for whom I speak! It is said that there is a skeleton in every household. However this may be, every surviving soldier has a picture gallery in his memory. If we turn our vision within, what panoramas of "grim-visaged war" pass in review! Even the sounds of the drum, the bugle, and the artillery seem to come out of the canvas of memory. But if we look above the smoke and the carnage, there, in a better light, in a purer atmosphere, arranged in row upon row, are the portraits of our departed comrades—comrades into whose kindly eyes we shall never look again; whose once warm hands we shall never grasp again until the reveille of the resurrection shall summon them and us to the last Grand Review. Of which of all the dead shall I speak! Shall I speak of Baker, who went up from a Senator's scat to a soldier's grave! Shall speak of Wadsworth, the opulent citizen, the unselfish patriot who, like John Hancock, gave his time and his talents, and, like Warren, gave his life to his country! Shall I speak of McPherson, so quick in perception, so correct in decision, so prompt in action; the here whose untimely fall caused the general commanding all the armies to weep! Shall I speak of Sedgwick, never elated in victory, never disnuyed in defeat, and always modest in his estimate of his own great merits—a man medded after the model of the best of the old Roman! Shall i speak of Thomas, if not first among equals, still not second to any of his compeers; the great

They're mustered out; the grizzled sire,
The son in both beautr,
From life's forced-march, from battle-fire,
They're resting after outy.

Their bels are spread with vernal sheen, Two angels came and made them green— The saushine and the slowers; Now let them le with garlends spread By living courseless of the scal And maleus—human flowers; God's beautiful thoughts are flowers.

And while the race shall here be free, And while we all shall equal be Throughout this land of ours-For ace, for ace, the Thirtieh bay Of ever welcome, beautiful May, Shall be the day for Cowers-For soldiers dead—and flowers.

For solders dead—and leavers.

We are told by those who can see and hear more than others can, that flowers have language, and that stars make music. Indeed, we read in Holy Writ that "the morning stars sang together" when the universe was young. Bring then the flowers with the sweetest breath and the most cheerful voices; and, while now none of the Federal stars in their courses fight against us, but all move in harmony—we, comrades, will join our less musical, but not discordant, voices with theirs, in "Fraternity, Charity, and Lovaity."

then informally proceeded with. Thousands of plants and shrubs were transplanted to the mounds of the plot, and thousands of plucked flowers were thrown on the graves. The children engaged generally in these offices,

SERVICES AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ADDRESSES BY GEN. COCHRANE AND THE REV. DR.

The gathering at the Academy of Music last evening, to witness the Memorial Services of the Grand army of the Republic, was another proof of the respectful and loving remembrance in which are held those heroes who fell during our Rebellion, offering their lives for the maintenance of the Union. Most of the seats were filled and numbers througed the corridors and hallways. Bright eyes were dimmed with tears, and manly bosoms attendance, and performed appropriate music. Shortly after 4 o'clock Gen, Cochrane called the vast assemblage to order, and after Handel's " Dirge from Saul" had been player by the band, the Ray. Henry S. Stevens offered a prayer. Gen. Cochrane then stepped torward and delivered the following introductory remarks:

COMMADES: It is fliting that the ceremonies of the day

should be closed by those which we hasten to celebrate. Muffled drum and vailed standard marshaled us the way to the field of our dead, and we have come back with hearts streharged with solemn memories. A myriad

way to the field of our dead, and we have come back with hearts surcharged with solemn memories. A myriad graves of soldiers slain lay silent in the morning sun—lay green in the turf upon them; a myriad sole broke their silence with a blessing, and myriad hands strewed all their turf with flowers—flowers grown in nature's vigin punity, and strewn with affection's unstinted measure. They lie there now; and long may they he—sweet emblems of all that is beautiful and true—exhaling the incense of our love for them that are in the skies. Of all causes, courades, the cause of country is that which crowns achievement with glory, and its soldier twith immortality. So has been written the judgment of the vanished ages. The dead for country come to use mained by the historic, and robed effulgently by the poetic muse. Art breathes into her votary an inspiration; and the pencil and the chisel vie in transmitting in through the generations an enduring monument of the patriot past. Nature's self is not voiceless. With all her tengues she attuns the deeds of heroes expulsehered in her besom. Marathonis still pleading to the listening stars the story of her Greian slain; and ever the Ægean wave is beating on the wife world's ear the cadenced stroke of the Salaminian galeys. Man dies; but virtue and liberty never cease, once having been, to be; and from the tomb, their mighty rediance streams along the gloom of ages, evermore, without decrease.

Comrades! To their country a thousand days were given by the boys who died to save it. Shall not that country now give one day to them! The inexorable mart, the crazed and crazing 'Change, and trade' unfeeling train, say—No! Justice, and wisdon, and the large heart of a great people say—Y-s. From that side comes the wall of bills payable districted, and bills receivable distressed. Here are heard the plaintive and persuasive accents of a nation in behalf of its defenders. Know you not, O law-makers! Ynow you not that one day selzed from the fretful fever of gain is a halt called in the

fert and Messrs. Weeks, Field and Boulard sang " Union

traveler would not dare bring away one of these exposed skeletons, lest by outraging the superstition that lurks in the most barbarian mind touching the shades of the departed, he should ineur the penalty of sacrilege. In proportion to the moral culture of a people the development of the finer sensibilities and the delicate and amiable virtues is their pious affection for the dead. In all the beautiful dignity of the life of Abraham there is no incident more touching in itself nor more ennobling to humanity than that in which he appears mourning and weeping for Sarah, and at the same time weighing out soo shekels of sliver, that in a land of strangers he may secure by solemn compact the possession of a burying-place for his dead. That sepulcher, guarded in turn by Jew, Christian, and Mohammedan, witness for this pious sentiment of our humanity, through all changes of race, of dynasty, and of religion, and through all the ravages of war and of time. The last indignity that barbarism or fanaticism can invent is an insult to the remains of the victim of its cruelty. The code of war has been so far humanized by the instinct of respect for the dead that the victor pauses in the celebration of his triumph to give a decent burfal to a fallen foe, and to drop a tear of pity on his grave. There is not a soldier in the civilized world to-day who weyld not turn with loathing from the scene pictured on the walls of Egyptian temples, where the King, returning from battle, is represented as gloating on the hands and other members severed from the dead bodies of his enemies, and even from dying prisoners, and piled in ghastly heaps around him. Our celebration of victory, our exultation at the overthrow of the assailants of our mindonal honor, unity, and life—our tribute to our own heroic dead is marred by no feeling of revenge, no act of dishonor toward those who fell lighting against us. We attest our Christian civilization, we exemplify the tone of our moral culture, when we so honor our dead that the hands that bore with t

Alone the chirp of fitting bird, And talk of children on the hill, And bell of wandering kine are heard.

At Dresden in 1826, while the city was held by the Prussian army, the hotels occupied by the Prussian officers, the barracks filled with Prussian soldiers, the parks and places with Prussian reviews, the streets with Prussian sentinels—the King of Saxony in extle and his army beaten and demoralized—there was performed in the great church, by the Saxon peaple, a requiem service for their sons and brothers who had failen in the vanquished cause. That service was not only conceded by the conqueror, but many a Prussian soldier looked on with respectful and tearful sympathy, while his enemies in war paid the homage of affection to their dead. And when I saw those same Prussians in their own capitol, celebrating their victories and honoring their own dead, I felt a deeper respect for their power in arms, for having witnessed their compassion for those whom their arms had rendered widowed and childless.

"One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin."

"One took of Nature makes the whole world kin."

And so, if any would chide the South for her affectionate remembrance of those who fell in her dishonored cause, it will not be the brave men who vanquished her in arms, for the bravery that is most unyielding in the conflict, is most magnani-sous in victory; and we do but respect ourselves when we respect the feeling that respects the dead.

for the bravery that is most unyielding in the conflict, is most magnani-wous in victory; and we do but respect ourselves when we respect the feeling that respects the dead.

But that sentiment of respect for the dead which is common to our natures, could not long command for them any special and public remembrance, if the cause for which they died were neither successful nor just; for sympathy unsupported by the heroic, either in virtue or in achievement, will by and by subside into pity. While, then, we respect in others that common sentiment of humanity which cherishes the memory of the dead, and guards their resting place, let us the more rejoice that it is given to us to-day to respect not only the memory of our dead, but to respect the dead themselves; to remember not them only, but what they did; and to blend with our plous affection for the departed our grateful develon to that in their lives and work and death which cannot die because they lived; which cannot die, because they died. As respect for the dead mensures the self-respect for the living, so upon a higher plane does a fit appreciation of the valor, the heroism, the self sucrifice of the dead in noble cause, attest the devotion of the living to that which is heroic, and just and noble, and worthy to be above he itself. When we commenorate the solders that died in the war for the Union, we show our appreciation of the sublinest fact in the history of the Nation.

It was not the signatic proportions of the war in area, in material, in armies and havies, in men and treasure; it was not the total enlistment of 3,600,600 of men in our cause, nor the loss of sol,600 of these by the casualties of war, the exposures of the march, the diseases of the camp; it was not the material results of the war to commence, nor its political effects upon citizonship, nor its social and economical results in matters of race and condition that made this so grand an era in our National history, so marked an event in the history of mankind; the war itself was a war of h

granted in this world; nothing, or as good as nothing to neen that sit idly cancestors, saying it is well, it is vell!

Hitherto she but plows and hammers in a very successful manner; hitherto, in spite of her roast goose with apple sauce for the poorest workingman, she is not much. Brag not yet of our American consins' industry and resources. I believe them to be almost unspeakable, but i can by no means worship the like of these. What great minan soul, what great thought, what great noble thing hat one could worship, or loyally admire, has yet been produced there. None: The American cousins have yet tone none of these things. What have they done! They have doubled their population every 20 years. They have doubled their population every 20 years. They have begotten, with a rapidity beyond recorded example, 15,000,000 of the greatest bores ever seen in the world, that hitherto is their feat in history. Not complimentary overmach, yet more than half true, on the outward, carthward side, and more than half prophetic on the inward, spiritual side. To the outward eye and car we were a nation of brangarts, we swore by the census, and measured our growth by the surveyor's rod and patent wills. We worshiped the dollars, and devoted our energies to that which promised the readiest or the largest curn of money. Yet we were not a hoarding people, and were thoroughly free from the petty meyannesses that ike dwarf and giant in the show, attend the monster assession of accumulation. We gave ourselves to the macrial, for the material lay before us with an oppressive rastness, to be subdued and passessed. We made money, for this was one thing we all could do, the thing that everyhody must do, and we could hardly help doing. But as fast as we subdued the material vastness of Naure around us, we took the money that our industry hal soined from the field and the forests, from the mine and the weekly broth of the European laborer, we gave roast goose with anything the money that our industry had soined from the field and the for

At the conclusion of Gen. Cochrane's remarks, Miss Hiffert and Messrs. Weeks, Field and Boulard sang." Unough for the conclusion of Gen. Cochrane's remarks, Miss Hiffert and Messrs. Weeks, Field and Boulard sang. "The Good Time Coming," after which the band played the prayer Time Coming," after which the band played the prayer of Time Coming," after which the band played the prayer introduced the Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, who delivered the following address:

ORATION BY JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D. LL. D.
I am committed to this occasion by something more than that sacred sorrow for the dead, that sympathy of biligation to their memories, that pride of patriotism in their names and deeds, that to day inspire ail hearts alike; for I was among the first, if not the very first, in alike; for I was among the first, if not the very first, in alike; for I was among the first, if not the very first, in alike; for I was among the first, if not the very first, in alike; for I was among the first, if not the very first, in alike; for I was among the first, if not the very first, in alike; for I was among the first, if not the very first, in alike; for I was among the first, if not the very first, in alike; for I was among the first, if not the very first, in their nearest and the seal of the mation of our failen soldiers to a war in their memory by the state of the Redemption of the past—music, poetry, cloquence, and the past of the past of the past—music, poetry, cloquence, and the past of th ety. There was need, as Carlyle had said, that America

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FENIAN RAID—CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS COM-PLIMENTED BY GEN. NAPIER.

LONDON, Monday, May 30, 1870. The Colonial Government is to-day in receipt of official dispatches from the authorities in Canada,

to-day over the promptitude and prowess displayed by the Canadian volunteers in their late engagements with

The election of Mr. Heron to Parliament from Tippe ary has been confirmed.

The scarcity of rain for the past week causes much

complaint in the agricultural districts. The ground is parched and crops are suffering.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MAYORS - SMALL-POX SPREADING-THE SUMMER TOUR OF THE EMPRESS.

In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, it was anounced that the Government would not relinquish its prerogative of appointing Mayors.

The small-pox is increasing terribly in this city.

The Empress Eugenie will visit Denmark this Summer

SPAIN.

GEN. PRIM APPEALING TO THE CORTES FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE THRONE QUESTION.

MADRID, Monday, May 30, 1870. Gen. Prim has issued an urgent circular to all the Deputies of the Cortes, informing them that it is of the utmost importance for them to be in their seats on the 6th of June. He says on that day he will explain all the efforts which the Provisional Government is now making to settle the question of the throne, and will appeal to the Cortes to arrive at some solution.

BOHEMIAN AUTONOMY.

VIENNA, Monday, May 30, 1870. The Wiener Presse asserts that prominent Czech leaders in Paris are intriguing for the restoration

VENEZUELA.

TRIUMPH OF THE REVOLUTION - CAPTURE OF

CARACAS, May 9 .- The revolution has trimphed. On the 27th ult. this city was taken by the Revolutionary forces, under Gen, Guzman Blanco, after and much damage done to the city. The Government is now composed as follows: Gen. Guzman Blanco, Chief of the Executive; A. L. Guzman, Secretary of Interior and Justice; J. Gutierrez, Finance; Pimentel Roth, Public Credit; J. T. Pulido, War and Marine; D. B. Urbaneja, Foreign Affairs; J. Sanavria, Commerce. The port of La Guayra surrendered without resistance. President Ruperto Maragaas appeared before the city with 400 men from the interior. On learning the events which had transpired, he surrendered, and was released on parole. The Dutch mail steamer Harfleur has been detained by the new authorities at La Guayra, having arms on board for the fallen Government. The new Government has reduced, by recent decrees, the import duties 70 per cent. All export duties are abolished. Flour is declared free of duty. Mr. Partridge, Minister of the United States, goes by this mail to New-York, via St. Thomas, on leave of

THE SAN DOMINGO TELEGRAPH CABLE-DEATH OF GEN. FALCON.

St. Thomas, May 16.—Sir Charles Bright has arrived here from Jamaica to settle the landing place, office, &c., for the telegraph cable which is to touch at this island, and which it is expected will be in working operation in August. The steamer Ducia, with the cable, is expected from London, and Sir Charles will proceed to Jamaica in her, to commence laying operations. Mr. J. Hogg, director of the Telegraph Company, arrived here and proceeded to Jamaica.

arrived here and proceeded to Jamaica.

News received from Martinique announce that Gen.
Falcon, ex-President of Venezuela, had arrived there by the last mail steamer from Europe, and that he died three days after his arrival, from an attack of apoplexy.

BRIGANDAGE IN THE REPUBLIC-DISSENSION

VERA CRUZ, May 15 .- From Jilotepec informaplace at Acambay, where a few nights since a force of pronounciados passed. The alarm was given at once when the whole population turned out en masse to fight them. The bandits kept out of the way until about 2 o'clock of the next evening, when reports came in from Guapango, Calpulaipan, and San Miguelito, that the men were committing serious depredations at and near these towns. At this moment a considerable force started out in pursuit under Arcadio Yello, Miguel del Rio, and a few others, when the marauders were overtaken and nearly all killed. Out of 50 bandits only four escaped with their lives.
In Michogean a party of 100 men, under the command

with their lives.

In Michoacan a party of 160 men, under the command of Augustin Garcia, Francisco Soea, and Miguel Cardenas had penetrated as far as Tinguindin, having previously dislodged a small force of Government troops. After having committed various depredations the pronounciados left for Patamban, to which point they were pursued by the national troops. Various parties of insurgents made their appearance near Pumaran, but they were pursued by the forces of Gorgorio Bustamante. On the 22d ult. Gil Angel, Felip Farfan, and on the 23d Raso Esquinel and Jose Maria Suarcz, were all shot for the crime of sedition. In Itucano 200 men united under a revolutionary banner, and were preparing, at last dates, to fall upon Tacambaro.

Serious disturbances occurred at Queretaro, growing out of the elections. Gen. Eguilaz, instead of carrying out the orders of the Minister of War, which were to persecute Bravo and his followers, and arrived in that city by forced marches. Immediately armed forces were piaced over all the electoral precincts. Various citizens had been wounded by the troops of Eguilaz. This was not all. The General displaced Garilas, and placed in prison Macario Hidaigo and Pedro Castro, two of the most respectable citizens of Queretaro. This was on some election prefext.

The National Guard of the State of Vera Cruz returned to Orizaba from Zongolics, to which latter place they had gone to field the insurgents. A number of pronouncers

ciccition prejext.

The National Guard of the State of Vera Cruz returned to Orizaba from Zongolica, to which latter place they had gone to light the insurgents. A number of pronouncera were made prisoners, among whom were Lieut-Col. Matins Guzman, Lleut-Col. Jose M. Alvarez, Commandante (or Major) Bossada, Yarelo, Jose de Jesus Hernandez, Capts. Galindo, Rosa, Avlia, Migneei Hemardez, and various others. All these individuals are to be tried by a council of war, conformably to the law of April 9.

The forces at Acaponeta, in number 2,000 men, retired from that point to Matatan. This State remains as for some time past, sorely afficted, because of the frequent revolts and depredations of all kinds. It will be remembered that Lozada has long bidden defiance to Juarez and the National Government.

CUBA.

CAPTURE OF OSCAR CESPEDES—COL. CLANCY KILLED—MORE EXECUTIONS.

HAVANA, May 30 .- Captain-General De Rodas has received official information that Col. Benegasi cap-tured Oscar Cespedes, son of President Cespedes, five leagues from Gunimaro. Aguillera and Rubalcaba es-caped during the surprise of Cespedes' forces near the above-mentioned place. The American Colonel, John Clapey, was killed.

lancy, was killed.

Gen. Cavada has ordered the destruction of the plants. tions in the Camaguey District, and a number of the largest have already been burned. Among the prisoners recently captured were the party

Among the prisoners recently captured were the party who killed the seven wood-cutters on the outskirts of Puerto Principe. Captain-General De Rodas picked out seven of the band and had them executed, in retailation for the deaths of the wood-cutters.

A telegram from Puerto Principe to the Voz de Cuba says it is positively known that President Cespedes is trying to escape to the United States, but is prevented accomplishing his purpose by his partisans.

The insurrectionists continue to present themselves in large numbers to the Government forces and ask for vardon.

THE INDIANS.

DEPREDATIONS ON A STAGE ROUTE-THE STOCK

STOLEN.
BRYAN, W. T., May 30.-The Indians made a raid on the stage route between this place and South Pass, yesterday, and ran off ten stage herses at Big Sandy Station, and wounded John Cornes. All the stock between there and South Pass is supposed to have been captured. The country is full of Arrapahoes and Siocx.

party are expected to reach Washington by Wednesday, and will be assigned quarters at the same hotel with Spotted Tail and his companions. The last named are beginning to be rather weary of their stay in civilized beginning to be rather weary of their stay in civilized regions, and express a desire to get through with their business as soon as possible so as to leave for their homes, though they would be glad to visit New-York and St. Louis on the way. They are still doubtful about Red Cloud coming, and Spotted Tail does not express any anxiety to meet him, as the former has disregarded many taiks from him, in which Red Cloud was advised to preserve peaceable relations with the White Men's Government. The Indians have not yet had an interview with the President. That will take place when Red Cloud arrives, so that a "taik" will be had with all of them together. To-morrow it is proposed to take Spotted Tail and his associates on a trip to Mount Vernon.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

BASE-BALL. FOREST CITY VS. MUTUAL-A LARGE ASSEMBLAGE

AND AN EXCITING GAME. From Rockford, Ill., to New-York the Forest City Club had an uninterrupted success. The reputation preceding them alarmed the New-Yorkers, and this it was that brought out 4,000 people to witness their play yesterday with the Mutual Club at the Union grounds. The opening play of the visitors was fully up to their reputed ability, and this aroused a feeling of apprehension among the spectators for the safety of the Mutuals, which was not quieted until the last man was out in the last inning. The Forest City lads are no mean opponents, their fly-catching and pitching being as perfect as could be. Live hitting and ground balls bother them considerably—a fact which the Mutuals were not slow to take advantage of. The game was drawn out to an unusual length by the slow, measured action of Spaulding, the pitcher of the Forest City Club, whose attitudinizing before swinging the ball consumed much time, beside being aggravating to spectators. This fault he will likely overcome before leaving New-York, if for nothing else than the unfavorable comments it evokes from the lookers-on. The game, as will be seen by the following score, which gives outs, runs, first base made on hits, total bases made, number of hands each player retired, and times assistance was rendered, was an exciting one, and slowly played up to the seventh ming: was that brought out 4,000 people to witness their play

THE TOUR OF THE RED STOCKINGS.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—The Red Stockings left this morning on their third annual tour. They will play the following Clubs on the dates announced:
May 31.—Forest City of Cleveland, June 1.—Flour City of Rechester, N. Y. 2.—Ontarios of Oswego, N. Y. 3.—Old Elm of Pittsfield, Mass. 4.—Harvards of Boston. 6.—Lowells of Boston. 7.—Trimountains of Boston. 8.—Clippers of Lowell. 11.—Yale of New-Haven, Conn. 13.—Mutuals of New-York. 15.—Unions of Morrisania. 16.
—Resolutes of Elizabeth, N. J. 17.—Eckfords of New-York 18.—Stars of Brooklyn, 20.—Amateurs of Newark, N. J. 21.—Intrepids of Philadelphia. 22.—Athlettes of Philadelphia. 24.—Pastimes of Baltimore. 25.—Marylands of Baltimore. 28.—Olympics of Washington.

THE TURF.

THE UNION COURSE TROTTING MEETING-THIRD DAY-DREADNAUGHT WINS THE 2:30

inion Course Spring Meeting took place yesterday. There was not a large attendance, but those present witnessed the best trot of the season up to this date. It was for a purse of \$1,000, divided into first, second, and third money, for horses that had never beaten 2:30 in harness. The entries, seven in number, were A. Patterson's ch. g. Dreadnaught, D. Mace's b. g. Dresden, M. Boden's ch. g. Prince, J. Murphy's ch. m. Louise, B. Daniel's b. m. Topey, P. J. Nodine's bl. m. Eastern Queen, and J. Fay's b. g. Capt. Gill, all of which came to the score when the judge's bell summoned them on the firck. Prince was made a conspicuous favorite, on the strength of having beaten Eastern Queen in a match this spring in good time; he seld for \$75, arainst Topey's \$35, Dresden's \$14, and the field \$57. The first heat was won by Dreadnaught in 2:322, beating Prince by two lengths in the second had showed Prince to be a greater favorite than ever, \$36 to \$30 being current on his winning. He won the heat by a length in 2:342, after a fine struggle with Dresden, who finished second, and Topey third. His sanguine admirers now laid \$100 to \$30 on his winning the race, but they were doomed to defeat and disappointment, for Dreadnaught won the third heat easily by two lengths in 2:322, with Prince second, and Topey third, and the fourth heat and race in 2:321; Prince taking second money and Dreaden third. The winner is a handson the fourth heat and race in 2:321; Prince taking second money and Dreaden third. The winner is a handson the first of the was a long away from his home (Pitteburgh, Heat was a long away from his home (Pitteburgh, Heat was a long away from his home (Pitteburgh, Heat was a long away from his home (Pitteburgh, Heat was a long away from his home (Pitteburgh, Heat was a long away from his home (Pitteburgh, Heat was a long away from his home (Pitteburgh, Heat was a long away from his home (Pitteburgh, Heat was a long away from his home (Pitteburgh, Heat was a long away from his home (Pitteburgh, Heat was a long away from his home (Pitteburgh, Heat was a long away from his home (Pitteburgh, Heat was a long away from his hould not heat a long away from his home for heat wa third money, for horses that had never beaten 2:30 in

\$7,000 for him. His victory yesterday was achieved with apparent ease.

To-day the great trot between American Girl, George Palmer, and George Wilkes, for a purse of \$2,500, takes place on the Union Course, and promises to be an unusually interesting race. The owners and trainers of the respective horses are alike confident of winning. On the course yesterday, American Girl was the favorite against the field at \$100 to \$80, those odds being freely taken.

| Likell. | Summan: | Union Course, L. I.—Third day of the meeting. May 30. | Purse, \$1,000 for 2:30 horses; \$600 to first, \$250 to second, \$130 to third horse. | A. Patterson's ch. p. Dreadmaght. | 1 4 1 1 M. Roden's ch. g. Prince. | 2 1 2 2 D. Mace's b. g. Prince. | 2 2 6 3 B. Daniel's b. m. Tops: | 5 3 3 4 J. M. Tryly s. ch. m. Louise. | 7 5 7 5 F. J. Nodine's b. in. Rastern Queen. | 4 7 5 7 J. Fay's b. g. Captini Gill. | 1 J. Time—2::23, 2:341, 2::24, 2:334. | POOL SELLING. | 1 J. Time—2::25, 2:341, 2::24, 2:334. | POOL SELLING. | 2 J. Time—2::25, 2:341, 2::24, 2:334. | POOL SELLING. | 2 J. Time—2::25, 2:341, 2::24, 2:334. | 2 J. Time—2::25, 2:341, 2::24, 2:341, 2::24, 2:341, 2::24, 2:341, 2::24, 2:341, 2::24, 2:341, 2::24, 2:341, 2::24, 2:341, 2::24, 2:341, 2::24, 2:341, 2::24, 2:341, 2::24,

Pools were sold at "Riley's" last evening on the Fashion Course races to take piace to-day.

In the race on the Fashion Course of horses who had never troited for money, Honest Dutchman brought \$100 to \$50 against the field, composed of Gwynne, Charley Greer, and Chip Girl. In the race on the Union Course, American Girl brought \$50 to George Palmer's \$36 and George Wilkes's \$15.

THE BUCKEYE JOCKEY CLUB.

CINCINNATI, May 30 .- The Spring meeting of the Buckeye Jockey Club opened to-day under auspicious circumstances. There was the largest attendance at the opening the Club ever enjoyed. The first race was a mile and a quarter dash, for \$800-\$225 to first horse, \$50 to second, and \$25 to third-for all ages, and was won by Ancreid, beating Alice Hunt, second; Baffle, third; Kitty Free, Biddy Malone, Fanny Robbins, Brown Filly, and Derringer, in the order named. Time, 2155.

The second race was a two-mile dash for all ages, for \$200-\$225 to first horse, \$50 to second, and \$25 to third. The race was won by Blarney Stone, beating Emma Marietta, Crossland, and Conductor, in the order named. Time, 3234.

ctta, Croseland, and Conductor, in the order named. Time, 3:354.

The third race was a sweepstakes for three-year-old colts and fillies, mile heats, \$40 subscription, play or pay, the Club to add \$500, which was won by W. F. Stanhope's ch. f. Calina, by imp. Australia. Time, 1:461, 1:47.

AQUATIC.

THE HARWICH YACHT RACE. LONDON, May 30.-The Ocean Yacht Race

from Southend to Harwich, under the auspices of the from Southend to Harwich, under the auspices of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, came off on Saturday. The first prize was a cup presented by the commodore, James Ashbury, esq., valued at fifty guineas, and the second twenty sovereigns contributed by the Club. The first prize was won by E. Boutcher's yacht Flona, 7s tuns, Capt. Houston, owned at Greenock, and the second by the Count Batthyany's yacht Flying Cloud, 75 tuns, owned at London.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

. The La Saile coal miners, who have been on a since tie 1st of April, will receive work on the 1st of June, baying ted the terms offered by the owners. accepted the terms ofered by the owners.

Returns from the counties in the Vth Congressional fratiet of love show that Mr. Palmer, the present incumbent, has seared 60 delegates in his favor. Only 44 are necessary to a choice.

The following is the present state of the betting

....The Utica, Chenango, and Susquehanna Valley

.... The Rhode Island General Assembly meets at Newport to day. The Republican Caucines to night nominated the Hou, Amos U. Berstow of Providence for Speaker of the House, J. M. Addenas and Christop Robinson Clerks of the House, and Sunner U. Shearman Clerk of the Feuate.

man Gerz of the Fenate.

The wheat crop of Georgia gives promise of a bare yield. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama explanars yield. South Caroline, Georgia, Florida and Alaboma exchanges a excurracingly of the corn and outline crops. The rains last week very generality and timely. A larger area of land was planted and fertilizers were used. Planters are working hard.

THE FENIANS.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

RE-ENFORCEMENTS TO THE HUNGRY AND HOME-LESS AT MALONE—GOV. HOFFMAN'S AID DE-

MANDED-MORE ARRESTS. MALONE, May 30 .- The Fenian folly seems to be continued at distant points, as a few Fenians arrive here by every train, and, of course, only serve to swell the ranks of the hungry and homeless fragments of the "Liberating Army" who are leitering about the streets,

awaiting transportation home.

on the cars at small stations.

try, are using every influence to obtain the means to transport their immediate followers to their homes. Capt. B. Devlin has started with his men for Rome, and the Albany chiefs have telegraphed home for transportaremain quiet until he had received an answer to a tele-gram to Gov. Hoffman for transportation out of this State. He says they will do what they can to obey the laws of the United States, but, "by God, they will neither beg nor starve." The men from Rochester have received the necessary funds to go home, and in this especially as the railroad companies offer to take them that no Fenians be taken via Potsdam and Dekalb June tion. Military are stationed at those places, and a detachment goes to-night to prevent the Fenians getting

The escape of Edward J. Mannix, the Fenian Center, has caused extra precautions against a similar effort by the remaining prisoners, and Capt. Harlow, in command of the guard-house, states that the first man who moves two feet beyond the sentry lines will be shot down without mercy by the guard. The escape of Mannix was daring and well executed. The prisoners were removed from the upper section of the rink, which is the guardhouse, to a small compartment at the lower end, under guard of two men. A window opened from this to the

the saw-pit, and, unchallenged by the outside sentry, ran up the street, jumped into a wagon, and drove away. The efforts of the United States troops and Marshal at recapture have up to now been futile.

The United States Marshal is determined to arrest every Fenlan officer he can find. This morning, about 9 o'clock, a Major in the Fifth United States Artillery pointed out Col. J. Cunningham of Albany, N. Y., to Deputy Marshal Perry, who arrested him and removed him to the guard-house. A mong the arrests to-day was that of John G. Blass, a reporter of The New-York Herald, and he is confined with the other prisoners. The Marshal is also making preparations for the arrest of all Fenians, irrespective of rank, when their side-arms, revolvers, and knives will be taken away from them.

At 7 this evening, Gen. Gleason, Col. Lindsay, Lient. Col. Cullen, Col. Thompson, and other Fenian prisoners, were marched from their place of confinement under guard to the office of United States Commissioner Brenhau, and there arraigned before that gentleman. A large crowd followed the officers to the room of the Commissioner, but the former were not admitted. The section of the act of April 20, 1818, under which they are arraigned is number six, and reads as follows:

If any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, before or to foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from theme against the territory or Joinnian of any foreign prince or State, or of any colon, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, ever person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high miscenseans, and shall be fined not exceeding \$3,000, and improved on impression and the caramination Marshal Quimby, the Deputy Marshals who were not out searching for arms and ammunition, and a number of United States officers, upon whom subpenas had been served. As the Fenian officers entered the room they took seats on a sofa in this order: Gen. Gleason, to define t

raigned to-merrow meruing.

A detachment of United States troops have just left for Fort Covington, to prevent a threatened recapture of Fenian arms at that place. THE FENIANS AT ST. ALBANS GOING HOME-

FENIAN OFFICERS ROBBING EACH OTHER. St. Albans, Vt., May 30 .- A few Fenians are still loitering about the streets, but will leave for their homes as soon as they can obtain money to pay for their fined in jail, being as yet unable to obtain bail. The wounded Fenians at the Franklin House have all been wounded Fenians at the Franklin House have all been sent home but two. Gen. Dounelly and private Ahern, Capts, Callahan and O'Brien, both residents of Boston, are untiring in their efforts to promote the welfare of the wounded men, and exhibit a spirit of self-devotion to duty and humanity eminently in contrast with that of their superior ofheers. Col. Lewis of Burlington is also entitled to praise for his care of these men, in effecting which he has suffered many losses. On Friday last the Fenian Col. Sullivan ran away with Col. Lewis's horse and saddle, and another man borrowed the colone's buggy and has not since been heard from.

THE MOVEMENT IN THE CITY.

The historian, in recording the events of the present Fenian campaign, cannot fail to make particular ention of two important facts-the small qualities of crowd of Irishmen have thronged the hallways of the been a regular drunken row-such a row as is inseparable from an ordinary political convention. Perhaps this can be explained when one considers that the advocates of strong drink declare that liquor is as necessary to the laboring main as food itself. If this be true it is evident that "blood making" material would not be needed until a season of blood-letting had chapsed. The statement that Gen. Gleason and Falter McMahon were arrested

A dispatch was received from the front, announcing that a battle had been fought, and that Col. O'Leary had that a battle had been fought, and that Col. O Deary had advanced some distance into Canada, capturing about do persons. Other dispatches state that troops were now crossing at Buffalo and Detroit, and a general movement all along the lines would be made to night. Great excite-ment prevailed during the reading of this and other im-probable dispatches.

BROOKLYN.

Men are still going to the front. It was cur-

rently reported that 200 left the city yesterday for Canada West, provided with the funds collected on Sunday. A public meeting of sympathizers was held to the City Hall Park last evening, at which some 2,000 persons were present. Mr. Edward Gallagher called the meeting to present. Mr. Edward Gallagher called the meeting to order, and said that the object of the meeting was to collect money to bring home the men who had gone to the front and were now in distress. He called on ex-Congressman Wm. E. Robinson to address the meeting.

Mr. Robinson was lustily cheered. He commenced by referring to the call of the meeting for pecunity and for the straighing patriots. He said it was not his duty to say anything against the lenders, but thought it was a very hazardous speculation they had entered upon. This over, and failure attending them, they were at least entitled to the sympathy of their countrymen. A collection was taken up, and about \$500 collected, in ad lition to \$500 collected during the day.

PERSONALITIES BY TELEGRAPH. ...Mr. Jay, the American Minister to Austria, a England, will retera to Vicana to-day. He held a lever in Lon-cotorday.

...The death of Jerome Bonaparte was widely circulated in Haltimore on Sanday, but, on in may, it is learned that he health, though over, is better than it has been for several days.

sandy Station, and wounded John Cornes. All the stock setween the re and South Pass is supposed to have been aptured. The country is full of Arrapuhoes and Sioux, RED CLOUD EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN WASHINGTON ON WEDNESDAY.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Red Cloud and his stranged to the set of the second of RED CLOUD EXPECTED TO ARRIVE IN WASHING-